

Negro education

Another speaker at the College was W A Robinson, the director of the Secondary School Study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes. Mr Robinson told of the fight of Negroes for better schools since the Civil War. "While Negro schools have improved tremendously in the period since the war," he said, "the differential between economic support of white and Negro schools is continually on the increase, in spite of constitutional guarantees of equal support. The problem becomes a legalistic one, further complicated by the insistence of the Southern voting majority that white superiority be maintained.

"A number of moves are afoot to improve the schools. These have included the Eight Year Study of the Progressive Education Association, the curriculum improvement movements in the states, the Co-operative College Study, the Southern Association Secondary School Study, the Commission on Teacher Education, and at present the Secondary School Study which I am directing."

Mr Robinson feels that as Negroes become better educated they become more resentful of the implications of racial inferiority. He said: "I think that Negroes will continue to strive for emancipation in America until their emancipation is complete and the Negro's place as an equal in all matters has been finally established. Historically, this is what every submerged and oppressed minority has done."

New community members

New faculty appointments since the

last Newsletter include: Herbert Miller and Eric Bentley in Social Studies, Anatole Kopp in architecture, and Marianne Kopp in mathematics. Dorothy Trayer was appointed registrar to take the place of Elizabeth Parker, now working at the new Moore General Hospital, Robert Orr replaced Morton Steinau as assistant treasurer, and Margaret Stenderhoff began work as faculty secretary.

Herbert Miller is an internationally known authority on racial, minority, and immigration problems. He is the author of "The School and the Immigrant", "Races, Nations, and Classes", and "The Beginnings of Tomorrow". One of the first outsiders to write about the problems and aspirations of Czechoslovakia, he was a close friend of Thomas G Masaryk, father and first president of the Czechoslovak republic. At Masaryk's request, Dr Miller revised Czechoslovakia's Declaration of Independence, and so helped to win international support for the new republic. Before coming to BMC, he taught at Oberlin College, Ohio State University, and Bryn Mawr College. Since he retired from Bryn Mawr in 1941, he has been visiting professor and lecturer at a number of colleges.

His courses for the winter term include an introduction to the scientific study of society and a more advanced study of the sociological makeup of America. On Wednesday, January 20, he spoke to the College community on Asia's part in the war, and in the world after the war. He believes "that the next twenty-five years will bring a greatly deepened sense of values throughout the world: increased ethical and